

The two surfaces of the blade of the TZUY TURBINE has a power side and exhaust side. The blade's surface of the TZUY TURBINE on the power side will receive or take the enormous water pressure from the depths. The surface area of the blade on the exhaust side with used water in it is not affected by the water pressure from the depths because it's separated by the blade itself and also the water inside the connecting pipe. The exhaust pipe of the submerged TZUY TURBINE is connected to the intake pipe of the twin-rotor TZUY TURBINE on land.

Suppose the twin-rotor TZUY TURBINE is submerged at 30 meters or 98 feet below the water surface, the water pressure is 60 pounds per square inch absolute (p.s.i. a.) If each surface area of the blade on the power side of the two rotors of the TZUY TURBINE is 25 square inches multiplied by 2, there will be 50 square inches total surface area of the blades in the twin rotors. If the total surface area of the blades of the twin rotors is 50 square inches multiplied by 60 pounds per square inch of water pressure, there will be a 3,000 pounds of rotational force to spin the same type of twin rotor TZUY TURBINE on land that is coupled to the electric generator. The rotation of the submerged twin rotor TZUY TURBINE and the rotation of the twin rotor TZUY TURBINE on land is the same and the powerful rotation of the TZUY TURBINE is continuous. The torque or rotational force of the twin rotor TZUY TURBINE will depend on the water pressure from the depths and the surface area of the blades of the twin rotors. Please look for the exact water pressure at 30m, 50m, 100m and 200 meters depths of water on the next page.

If the experts can prove my theory workable in actual practice the use of HYDROSTATIC POWER to spin or rotate the TWIN-ROTOR TZUY TURBINE powerfully, the search for FREE, clean and inexhaustible source of small-scale or large-scale production of electrical energy will be over. *